LOUISIANA.

Governor Wells Again Before the House Committee.

MR. FIELD'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Refusal of the Witness to Explain the Action of the Board.

"AM I A VASSAL OR A PEER?"

Denial of Littlefield's Testimony Regarding the Vernon Parish.

EVIDENCE OF THE CLERKS OF THE BOARD

Mr. Kenner on the Alleged Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Offer.

The Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote this morewas conducted by Mr. Field, who asked the witness whether just before he left New Orleans he had a disission with E. J. Barrett, a member of the Packard egislature, about the action of the Returning Board,

Was anything said by him as to having an intertew with Governor Nicholis? A. Yes.

Q. Did you say, in the course of your conversation with Mr. Barrett, that you had determined to make a statement to Governor Nicholis? A. It is a most in-

Q Do you mean to say the question is an infamous A. I say the substance of the question is a lie. Q If you would answer my question in the way a witness should answer, it would be better. A. I will ot ask your advice as to how I shall answer a ques-

The Chairman-You must answer in response to the question. This is not a place for personal explana-Q. Did you state that you had determined to make a

stement to Governor Nicholis? A. No, str. Q. Did you say anything about the intervention of Ir. J. P. Kennedy? A. 1 did not, sir; Mr. Barrett had sked me whether I would have an interview with overnor Nicholis; I replied that I would, as Governor icholis was a gentieman; Mr. Barrett made an ex-anation in the Legislature, refuting the false charges

planation in the Legislature, refuting the false charges against me.

The witness, in further response to questions, said he also had a conversation with J. P. Kennedy about an interview with Governor Nicholls; Kennedy opened the conversation and asked him whether he had any objection to an interview with Governor Nicholls, and he replied in language similar to that in his conversation with Barrett; Kennedy suggested the interview with Governor Nicholls about State matters; both Barrett and Kennedy were his political friends.

Q. Did you not state that you would make a clean breast of it? A. It is a most infamous lie.

Q. Do you mean to say that you never said to anybody you conversed with that you intended to make a clean breast of it? A. Nothing of the kind.

Q. What was there in State affairs about which you wished to have an interview with Governor Nicholls? A. I do not know what Governor Nicholls desired, therefore I cannot say; had I remained in New Orleans I would have had the proposed interview with Governor Nicholls.

Mr. Field read a letter dated New Orleans, January 14, 1876, and signed by Governor Wella, as follows:— I am quite unwell, too much so to fill our engagement to the well with force its rull liment.

I am quite unwell, too much so to fill our engagement today. Will inform you to-morrow relative to its rulfiment.

Witness said he wrote that note, and that Kennedy
was to have been present at the proposed interview
with Governor Nicholla.

Witness was asked whether he did not, an hour after
the wrote the above, send another, marked "Confidenial," as follows:—

ial," as follows:—

DEAR SIR—After our friend Barrett had left our room here was placed in my hands matters requiring my absence rom New Oricans

The witness said he expected to be back in a few days, and then related that he had been summoned to Wash-

gton. Mr. Field asked a question requiring explanation of e manner of proceeding to canvass the vote in Louis-

The witness said that on Saturday he had sent a note to the committee asking to be heard only with reference to Maddox and Vernon parish, and he did not intend to throw away his rights as an American citizen and be forced to answer questions on other subjects. He desired to answer no other questions whatever until the House should relieve him from the charge of contempt of its authority. When thus relieved he would feel free to answer.

The Chairman reminded the witness that he was subponned to appear, here and was expected to tell

The Chairman reminded the witness that he was subpensed to appear, here and was expected to teil the whole truth, but he now declined to answer, and if he persisted in deing so the witness again placed himself in contempt, and such would be the opinion of the committee and of the public at large.

Mr. Lawrence agreed with Mr. Seelye and the Chairman that the witness should answer.

Mr. Field asked the witness sweral questions, among them the following, namely:—

Q. In canvassing the vote of Natchitoches, were any brregularities discovered?

In the Returning Board deliberately and 535 votes to five of the Hayes electors which had not been east for Hayes?

Did you not add 574 to the votes cast for Hayes in

for Hayes?
Did you not add 574 to the votes cast for Hayes in
the parish of Concordia?
These questions the witness severally refused to

These questions the witness severally refused to answer.

The witness siso declined to answer the question whether 1,600 votes had not been thrown off from the Tiden electors in the parish of Orleans?

Q. Were there any forged affidavits before the Returning Board? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Did you advise that forged affidavits be prepared.

A. I decline to answer.

Q. Did you not direct that forged affidavits be prepared in the Vernon parish case? A. I did not advise the preparation of any forged affidavits whatever.

Other questions were propounded, but with a like unsatisfactory result.

THE NOTE TO MADDOX.

Mr. Field called the attention of the witness to the note which he addressed to Mr. Haddox on the 20th of November as follows:—

You faily understand the situation. Cannot you advise

You fully understand the situation. Cannot you advise with me relative thereto?

Ver fully understand the situation. Cannot you advise with me relative thereto?

Mr. Field asked witness why he wrote this note to Mr. Maddox, when he replied that it was intended to be shown to the President and other republican friends and in order that Mr. Maddox might have the catrice to such friends to explain the political condition in dominate. Mr. Maddox being a public officer and having been sent to Louisiana for that purpose. Witness had also sent by Mr. Maddox a letter to the President on the same subject, drawing his attention to the fact of an exasperated condition of the people of the State, so that he might be prepared to arrest any movement militating against the Returning Board and to prevent any destruction of papers &c.

Mr. Field—You have stated that you never altered a return or destroyed a paper? A. I decline to answer the question. The witness declined to answer any question concerning the action of the Board until the House gave him his liberty and relieved him of his disability. He wanted to know whether he was the peer of any member of the committee or a vassal.

Mr. Knott reminded him that the obligation of his oath required him (the witness) to answer every question put to him unless such above would criminate him.

Mr. Wells said there was no question he might an-

Mr. Wells said there was no question he might answer which would subject him to prosecution, but he reserved his construction as to what were his rights, and the committee had no right to question him when he was in duress.

Q Did you take part in any conspiracy to give the State to Tiden? A Are you through?

Mr. Field—Mr. stemographer, read him the question. The stemographer read it.

Mr. Wells—Is that the finish of your question?

The stenographer read it.

Mr. Weils—Is that the finish of your question?

Mr. Tucker—This is trifting.

The Chairman—On, Mr. Weils, answer the question or decline, to shower.

Mr. Weils—May I say a word?

The Chairman—Not now.

Witness—I do not know whether I am a vassal or a peer; it a peer, it should like to know it; if I am a vassal I am forced as a servant to answer your question.

The Chairman—I wind, in the kindest spirit, to bring to your attention the attitude you occupy.

Witness—There is no gentieman to whem I would listen with more attention than yourself; but I must consider my duty.

The Chairman—I merely wished to remind you that having sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and

The Chairman—I merely wished to remind you that aver a sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and othing but the truth, you must answer. The witness—I will, fully, whenever relieved of the stability imposed by the House, which holds me in

Mr. Lawrence asked the witness whether he declined to answer because he feared he might renger himself habre to a criminal prosecution.

The witness replied he did not.

Mr. Field—Will you explain what position you

The witness—Am I a vassal or a peer?
The Charman—That has nothing to do with your resition. You are under an obligation to answer very question excepting, of course, such as might send to criminate you.
The witness—I reserve to myself the construction of my rights, and the committee have no power to urce the to answer questions while I am under sense of the House.

Were they rejected for any cause other than alleged in-

midation?

The witness—I decline to answer.

Q Did you not know the rejection of 10,000 votes ras a part of the conspiracy to give the electoral vote of the party not entitled to it? A I leave that for ourself to answer.

Q Did you take part in any such conspiracy? A loss that conclude your question?

The Chairman—Oh, answer the question or not.

Mr Tucker—We will take the vote to see if such conduct on the part of the witness should be tolerated a the committee.

conduct on the part of the witness should be tolerated in the committee.

The chairman—The question is, whether the committee will require the witness to answer.

Mr. Tucker—The sentence of reprodution should be put on the witness for not answering.

Witness—Then I am a vassal.

The chairman—Keep order, str.

Mr. Seelye remarked it was unanimously decided this morning, so far as the authority of the committee went, that the witness should answer the questions.

Messrs Lawrence and Burchard concurred with Prolessor Seelye.

Mr. Field—the witness is contumated in the highest degree.

Mr. Field then exhibited to witness a statement showing the number of votes rejected in the several parishes, attested by Charles S. Abell, the secretary of the Keturning Board.

Objection was made to the paper.

Question being taken the objection was overried by a strict party vote. The statement showed that the Board rejected 1,763 Kellogg and 10,280 McEnery electoral votes.

Another paper was exhibited to the witness, also attested by Mr. Abell, showing that the Supervisors of Registration returned 16,717 Kellogg and 80,515 McEnery electoral votes, also the certificate of the Kellogg slectors, and that they received 75,135 votes and that the McEnery electors received 75,135 votes and that the McEnery electors received 76,508 votes.

Mr. Lawrence asked the witness whether if the return from Vernon parish, as carried into the tabulated statement, was different from the original return, it was done with his knowledge or approbation?

The witness replied it was not, nor had he any knowledge it was done with his knowledge or approbation?

The witness replied it was not, nor had he any knowledge it was done with the approbation of any other member of the Board, and he also denied the truth of Littlefield's statement that he directed returns to be altered so as to elect Hunter and Andrews, Judge and District Attorney. They were his personal, but not political iriends.

Mr. Field interrogated the witness about the papers

the former had exhibited, but witness declined to answer.

Q. Because you are under duress are you unwilling to tell the truth?

Witness—I am never unwilling to tell the truth.

Q. Then why do you not answer?

Witness—When the contempt is removed I will answer, but not till then.

Q. You were asked just now whether you three out votes for reasons which were founded on evidence satisfactory to yourself; will you answer? A. That embraces the whole question and I therefore decline.

Q. Will you answer? A. I tell you I decline.

Q. Are you not willing to testify whether your Board threw out 10,000 odd votes, honestly or dishonestly? A. I am willing when relieved from contempt of the House.

Q. Are you willing to do so now? A. I cannot.

of the House.

Q. Are you willing to do so now? A, I cannot answer the question until relieved of such contempt.

Q. Are you now willing to answer the question whether in throwing out 10,000 and odd votes your Board sacted honestly or dishonestly? A. We acted in conformity with law.

Q. In throwing out votes? A. We throw them out for fraud intimidation and violence at the polis.

formity with law.

Q. In throwing out votes? A. We throw them out for fraud, intimidation and violence at the polls.

Q. Were any thrown out because of irregularity? A. I think Grant parish was excluded.

Q. Any except that? A. I think not.

Q. Was there a single objection to the votes on the ground that they were not actually cast? A. None.

Q. Then they must have been thrown out on the ground of intimidation? A. Many were forced to vote contrary to their wishes.

Q. Had you any witnesses before your Board to prove that any particular voters were induced to vote contrary to their wishes?

Q. Had you any witnesses before your Board to prove that any particular voters were induced to vote contrary to their wishes?

A. It was impossible to have oral testimony. The Board adopted a rule that testimony should be taken by both parties.

Q. Dat the voters themselves testify that they voted under compulsion? Was such evidence furnished to you? A. I think so.

Q. Will you say that proof was presented to you that 100 different voters had voted, under compulsion, contrary to their judgment? A. I do not know how many; I think there was evidence of the fact; there may be 100 or 500 or more who said they were forced to vote contrary to field wishes.

In lurther examination witness said no votes were rejected except in consequence of intimidation, and, among other things, Mr. Field called the attention of the witness to the fact that it appeared that in the parish of Concordia, Josephs, one of the republican electors, received 1,960 votes, while in the cartificate of the Keturning Board he was credited with 2,588 votes, to which witness replied that it was in evidence that a troop of horsemen seized the ballot box from the Commissioners of Election, who made up the returns from their count and sent them in.

Mr. Field asked witness whether he did not say before the Morrison committee that this happened in Matisco.

Witness replied—Yes; and there was something of the kind in Concordia also.

Mr. Field called the attention of the witness to the fact that while the Board, by throwing out 10,000 votes cast for the Filden electors, gave the electoral vote for Hayes, the witness omitted to account for their act in thus giving the latter 3,000 or 4,000 rajority.

In response to questions by Mr. Lawrence the witness said the Board gave to the Hayes ticket only such votes as it was entitled to receive; that they took no votes from the democrats contrary to law.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE—EFFORT TO BREAK DOWN LITTLEFIELD—EVIDENCE OF THE CLERES OF THE RETURNING BOARD

eleven o'clock, and began the investigation by the exam-ination of Charles S. Abell, who testified that he had resided in New Orieans since 1871; was the secretary of the late Louisiana Returning Board; knew Littlefield; recommended him among four as a clerk for the Board; recommended him at his (Littlefield's) request; there were objections on the part of the Board to his ap-pointment, which were dispelled at witness' solicita-

Senator McDonald objected to the questions on the ground that they could not call a witness to break down the previous testimony of one of their own wit-nesses, both having been called by the same party. After some discussion it was decided to proceed with

Witness continued:—From the parish of Vernon there were no roturns received as from the commissioners; never knew of any paper from there except the consolidated statement of the Supervisor; dined with the Board on Sunday, the 3d of December; all returned to the office of the Board; Littlefield was at his table; saw him there; did not see him making any erasures; the first intimation witness had of any loss from the Vernon paper was from Littlefield; after the House committee arrived Littlefield told witness that he had destroyed the Vernon papers when the request was made for them; he said that no one had ordered him to destroy the papers; Littlefield promised to make the returns good, which he did; the return from Vernon parish was opened in the presence of the Board and the committee from the North, and examined and afterward published; did not see Littlefield alterward, until he met him here; the transfer of poils 2 and 9 of Vernon parish would have no effect upon the election of any candidate. Witness continued:-From the parish of Vernon

published; did not see Littleneid alterward, until he met him here; the transfer of polls 2 and 9 of Vernon parish would have no effect upon the election of any candidate.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

In suswer to Senator McDomaid—Did not know Littleneid until last summer; saw him nearly every day; was in the Legislature when first went to Louisiana, from the parish of Broeziere; took his seat January 1, 1871; held the office for two years; bed the office of Superintendent of Eucation at the same time; afterward went to New Orleans; was first inspector in the Custom House; received his appointment from the Collector, Colonel Casey; held the office for a year; had two or three hours' work whenever a steamer came in, which happened once in two or three days; received four dollars per day; was engaged in speculating until he was appointed Floor Inspector; was secretary of the Board in the election of 1874; has held both office since, the pay of the clerks has been \$12 per Jay while in session; did not remember of Rapides parish being thrown out in 1874 on Governor Weils' statement.

I received the Vernon return on the 14th of November, did not receive the returns of Vernon parish from the Secretary of State; such returns might have been received but witness never saw them; the witness never showed them to anybody; never had such papers in charge or custody; the returns in the statement of the Commissioners of Vernon parish; never showed them to anybody; never had such papers in charge or custody; the returns a frequently in registered packages through the mail; did not see any papers from Vernon except the tabulated statement of the Secretary of State; if returns were attracted to the Secretary of State they would go to that differ, who would send them received in received and witness would them received for the papers from Vernon except the tabulated statement of the Supervisor and some affidavits; saw the latter on the desk of Mr. Green, the minister from Vernon parish to Mr. Cavanac they may have been among the many he ga

posed he had gone to see his father, who was sick in Boston, and carried him on the pay rolls for several days.

By Senator Saulsbury—The changes in the Vernon return were made before the 25th of December; did not state to the Senate committee that the Vernon return was a copy of a copy; supposed it was the true return, as it was copied from a blotter.

By Senator Wadleigh—Did not know of any changes unsil so informed by Littlefield; the compiling of returns in the office was done by the clerks calling them off from one to another, and Littlefield or any other clerk could faisify returns by calling off false figures. Transitionly of this Chirk Chirk.

Judge Davis was examined by Senator Wadleigh and testified that he was chief clerk in the office of the late Soturning Board; know Littlefield; did not see him talking with Governor Wells of making any erasures; first heard of any change in the returns when he read it in the papers; investigated the papers and saw that the Vernon return had been changed, could not find the original; Littlefield said first it was gone, then lost and alterward destroyed; reported the fact to Wells; the clerks were ordered to complete the papers in the office; witness furnished all the data for the required copy that he could find in the office, Littlefield said they agreed with the original; Littlefield made the copy which was filed with the other returns; Littlefield did not give any notice of his going away; learned from Mr. Woodward that he had received a telegram from his father up North to the effect that he was dying; generally Littlefield called of the figures to be copied, and it he so desired he could falsily the returns; there was no opportunity for reviewing the work; the change of votes in polls Nos. 2 and 9 would affect no candidates; the papers purporting to be Commissioners' statements were not regarded as authenue, as they had been received by the Secretary of State from strangers; in the data forwarded by witness didn't remement whether anything was wanting in polis

the original vernon affidavits were copied for the House committee by the clerks of the Board; there were eight clerks of the Board employed by the House committee in addition to the eight clerks sent there by the House committee to copy the affidavits and proofs; they were all under the supervision of the Secretary of the Board; the House clerks did not see the originals of the affidavits in the Vernon case; if the Commissioners' statements of Vernon parish had been deemed authentic they could have been used in verifying the return made by the supervisors, and it was more favorable to the republicans than the supervisors' return left off two votes for the republican clectors; as far as witness knows no one had anything to do with the aiteration of the Vernon return but Littledeld.

Littledeld.

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER JEWETT.

S. J. M. A. Jewett was sworn, and stated that he resides in New Orleans and is a United States Commissioner; as such Commissioner the witness took the affidavits of four persons in relation to Vernon parish on the 14th and 16th of November; the parties to them appeared and took the customary oath before witness, after they were made, as secretary of the Executive Committee; there was an understanding that the person taking the first testimony of a parish should finish it, and on the 19th of November these afficients were forwarded to the Board by a messenger named Joe; witness saw the messenger inside the door of the Board room.

it, and on the 19th of November these affidavits were forwarded to the Board by a messenger named Joe; witness saw the messenger inside the door of the Board room.

By Mr. Saulsbury—Witness did not personally know either of the parties making the affidavits referred to; there was an arrangement with several gentlemen to assist witness in taking tostimouy for the republicans; don't know whether those parties resided in Vernon; they appeared to be illiterate persous, and three of them were colored men; their names were fom Brown, Samuel Carter, Samuel Collins and Robert Strong; Joe, the messenger sent with the affidavits to the Returning Board, was a messenger of Governor Keilogg.

By Mr. McDonalo—Witness does not know whether he wrote the affidavits in the Vernon case; was one of the advising parties and official counsel of the republican party; after the arrival of the several committees of Congress at New Orleans witness and his conferces also acted as counsel of the republican candidates; witness remembers that certain gentlemen were present at New Orleans representing the republican party during the canvass of the vote, he did not know those gentlemen personally, but did become acquainted with Mr. Hale, of Maine; the returns were promulgated by the Board about ten or twelve days after the witness sent the affidavits in the Vernon case to the Board; witness does not know why those affidavits were not put in the report made by the Sherman committee; witness mude circular, which he stated he wrote and addressed to many of the Supervisors of Registration.

REPLANATION OF A CIRCULAR.

The attention of the witness was called to a printed circular, which he stated he wrote and addressed to many of the Supervisors of Registration. REPLANATION OF A CIRCULAR.

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The attention of the witness would not answer that there were a state and many the superv

The committee, at a quarter past four o'clock, ad-journed till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

MR KENNER'S DENIAL OF GOVERNOR WELLS' TESTIMONY—A REQUEST FOR TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS INSTEAD OF A REPUSAL. Washington Union publishes the following this

morning:- New Orlhans, Feb. 5, 1877. New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1877.

The following correspondence took place to-day:—
Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1877.

Dencan F. Kenner, New Orleans:—
Wells testified to-day that you offered \$200,000 to change the vote for Fidon.

New Orleans:—
E. A. Burke.

R. A. Burke. Washington:—
Had Wells stated the truth he should have said he (Wells) asked for \$250,000 to count the vote of Louisiana as actually cast in the bailor boxes. I replied I did not have the money. If deemed necessary, I can come to Washington.

D. F. Kanner.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

VETO OF THE DISTRICT POLICE BILL SUS-TAINED-THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate re-sumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act so as to create a sinking fund for liquidation of the indebted-ness to the government of the Pacific Railroad Com-

the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. He re-ferred to the advantages which had been enjoyed by ferred to the advantages which has been enjoyed by the country on account of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and said that prior to 1862 the transportation of mails and munitions of war in the West cost the government \$7,300,000 per annum, while the whole amount of interest it now paid on the Pacific Railroad amounted to but \$3,800,000 per annum. The people of this country never expected that the bonds loaned to the Pacific Railroad companies

Judiciary Committee proposed a new contract, a differger of losing its Pacific possessions. He did not be-lieve the American people desired a bill of this kind to pass. It violated the contract of the government and could not be justified. The American people did not require their representatives here to enact such a

neasure in their name.

Mr. Boutward, of Massachusetts, said he only pro-Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he only proposed to discuss some of the legal points involved in the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. He quoted from the Pacific Ratiroad acts, and denied that Congress had power to alter and amend them at pleasure. There were some things which the Legislative power was not competent to do. If these railroad corporations had done the things they promised to do the government was bound to do the things it promised to do? The government into only agreed to issue its bonds, but agreed to wait a certain time for their payment, and the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee meant that they should be paid at another time than that contemplated in the original act.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said he regretted that so many Senators were absent while the discussion was in progress. There were urgent reasons for some legislation in regard to the Pacific Railroad indebtedness.

He then read from a decision of Judge Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, to the effect that when the government became a partner in a trading corporation it diveated itself of its sovereign character and became as an individual. Resuming his argument, he said it had been stated over and over again that these roads were in default in their payment to the government. If such default did exist, it would go far to justify the use of extreme power by Congress; but if the default did not exist, there was scarcely a foundation or footing for such a bill as that reported by the Judiciary Committee. The Supreme Court had unanimously decided that there never had been a right on the part of the United States to exact or craim the interest on the bonds icaned to the Pacific railroad companies as it matured; but on the maturity of the bonds, and not till then, would the claim of the United States for interest begin. He next referred to the provision of law requiring the roads to pay into the Treasury flvo per cent of their net carnings, and said Congress bad authorized suits to be instituted to determine what the net earings were. Judgment had been entered in favor of the stand taken by the companies, and the case, having been appealed, was now on its way to the Supreme Court. Was it proper for Congress by a legislative act to adjudicate a question now before the courts? A great government should not

gress by a legislative set to adjudicate a question now before the couris? A great government should not put itself in the attitude which an individual would not be allowed to occupy. To do so would be a blunder.

Mr. Goadon, or Georgia, then took the floor, with the understanding that he would proceed with his remarks to-morrow, and the bill was then laid saide informally, with the understanding that it should be the unfinished business to-morrow.

Mr. Allison, of lowa, gave notice that he would call up the Indian appropriation bill at the expiration of the morning hour to-taorrow.

Mr. West—If you can get the floor. That depends on the will of the Senate.

The DEFFRICT POLICE BOARD.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said the bill abolishing the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with the President's voto, was lying upon the table, the committee having recommended that it be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto. It was exceedingly important that that matter should be determined one way or the other. At present the police force of the District was demoralized.

Mr. Whytz, of Maryland, said that, as a member of the committee to frame a permanent form of government for the District Of Columbia, he was satisfied that the police should be under control of the District Commissioners. He agreed with the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Ingalis) that the bill should be acted on now.

Mr. Ingalis that the bill should be acted on now.

Mr. Ingalis) that the bill should be acted on now.

missioners. He agreed with the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Ingalls) that the bill should be acted on now.

Mr. Incalls said the police force was demoralized on account of the uncertainty as to how it was to be governed. In a short time there would be a great influx of persons to this city to witness the inauguration of Governor Hayes—(laughter on the democratic side)—and there should be an efficient police force to protect hit and property.

Mr. Allison, of lowa, said he saw no use in passing this bill now over the veto of the Fresident, as the whole personnel of the Folice Board had been changed within the past few weeks.

Mr. Makrimon, of North Carolina, said there were two or three heads to the District government. Pirst, there were the District Commissioners, then a health board, a police board and a board to govern the Fire Department. He thought it would be much better to have all under the District Commissioners.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Logan, Wright, Merrimon and others, and the question being, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto? It was decided in the negative—years 33, pays 22—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The vote in detail was as follows:—

THE VOIE THE VOIE

The vote in detail was as follows:—
YEAS-Messrs. Alcora, Barnum, Blaine, Bogy, Booth, Chaffee, Cocarell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Eaton, Goldinwarte, Hamilton Hamita, Hereford, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevala, Keily, Kernan, McCreery, McDenaid, Makey, Merrimon, Norwood, Robertson, Stevenson, Teiler, Wadleign, Wallace, Whyte and Withors-32, Nays-Messrs, Allison, Brice, Burnside, Christianey, Chyton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Farry, Hitchcock, Ingalis, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Paddock, Patterson, Sargen, Sherman, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright-21.
The Sknark then, at twenty minutes to five, went into executive #8880n, and when the doors were reopened took a reces until ien o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

. Washington, Feb. 6, 1877.
The House, at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Eden, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Waldrox, (rep.) of Mich., stated that the bill

appropriated \$1,417,000. The two largest appropria-tions were one of \$500,000 for deficiency in the Navy Department, and one of \$217,000, appropriated for pensions to soldiers who have lost a limb. The bill was then read by sections.

ment directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to adjust and settle the accounts of officers of the navy on the active list, whose pay may have been affected by the general order of the Secretary of the Navy No. 216, since the lat of september, 1876, on the basis of waiting orders pay. He explained that that order had placed on furlough pay many of the officers of the navy. Furlough pay has always been held as a badge of disgrace in the navy, and he did not think that the House hast year had intended to put it in the power of the Secretary of the Navy to disgrace and punish whatever officers he should see fit.

Mr. Halk, (rep.) of Me., defended the Secretary of the Navy, and thought that no tota of blame attached to him, but that any blame there was belonged to the House, which had so cut down the appropriations that the Secretary had been compelled to do what he had done.

House, which had so cut down the appropriations that the Secretary had been composited to do what he had uone.

A long discussion ensued, which was participated in by Mr. Blount, of Georgia; Mr. Springer, of Illinois; Mr. Clymer, or Pennsylvania; Mr. Danford, of Ohio, and Mr. Hale, of Mathe.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., said that the prediction made last year by the minority of the House that the reductions made by the majority in the expenses of the government would cripple the administration of the government had not been featized in any material instance. Had it not been for that economy the deficiencies in the revenues and receipts of the government would have amounted to \$40,000,000.

Mr. Forria, (rep.) of Ohio, said he would like to know on what basis the gentieman from Pennsylvania made that statement.

Mr. Randall—We saved \$30,00,000 because we did not allow you to have that much to spend.

Mr. Forria denied that the House had saved that much. The official data showed that but \$23,000,000 had been saved, and when all the deficiencies had been provided for it would be found that the democratic Congress had not made as large a reduction as the republican Congress had made in previous years.

After further discussion the amendment was adopted. Mr. Wells, (dem.) of Mo., offered an ameniment for the payment of \$1,500 to W. H. Bliss, of St. Louis, for services as assistant United States Attorney in the "Whickey cases." Adopted.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose. The House then, at forty-five minutes past three P. M., took a recess till ton A. M. to-morrew.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATE.

AFTER THE 4TH OF MARCH, 1877.

AFTER THE 4TH OF MARCH, 1877.

Republicans, 39; democrate, 35; independents, 1; vacancy, 1; total, 76. The figures before each name indicate the year in which the Senator's term will expire. Those who were Senators during the term of the Forty-fourth Congress are marked with a star (*). The seat of Eustis, democrat, of Louisiana, will be contested by William Pitz Keilogg, republican, and that of M. G. Butler, democrat, South Carolina, by D. T. Corbin, republican. The vacancy heid to exist in Louisiana, for the term ending in 1879, has not been filled by the democratic Legislature of the State, but James Lewis has been chosen for the place by the Packard Legislature —

RISSISIPPL

1879* G. E. Spencer ... R. 1881* B. K. Bruce R. 1883 J. T. Morgan ... D. 1881* L. Q. C. Lamar. ... D. ARKANSAS J. T. Morgan ... D. 1881* F. M. Cockrell ... D. Callyornia ... B. 1879* L. V. Bogy D. 1883 A. H. Gurland ... D. 1881* F. M. Cockrell ... D. Callyornia ... R. 1879* R. Wadietsh ... R. 1879* R. A. Sarvent ... R. 1879* R. Wadietsh ... R.

LOUISIANA TENNESSEE

1879 (Vacancy.) 1881 J. E. Bailey.....
1883* J. B. Eustis...... D 1883 l. G. Harris.....

A LITTLE GIRL SUES A WEALTHY FIRM FOR THREE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FOUR CENTS, WHICH SHE WORKED A WHOLE MONTH TO

Now and then the petty civil courts are the theatre of strange toctal dramas whose plots reveal many of the darker shades of life in this great city. The suit of little Sarah Mackrell, aged thirteen years, for \$3 24, ts a case in point. Little Sarah brings an action in the First District Court, before Judge Callahan, against Messrs. Randall & Tomlinson, bookbinders, for the the First District Court, before Judge Cullahan, against Messrs. Randall & Tomilisson, bookbinders, for the amount stated, and it represents the result of her labor from December 23 to January 27. To explain the smallness of the amount it will be necessary to relate the methods of this enterprising firm. It appears that it advertises for girls to learn the trade of book folding. All applicants are composed to remain seven weeks and work for nothing during that time. From fifty to seventy girls are always on hand, and the amount of gratulitious work obtained from them is very considerable. At the end of seven weeks the girls are graduated into journey-women, and are paid three cents per 100 for sitioning. They earn from six to twenty-seven cents a day, and find it hard to get even that pittance when it is carned. It appears that non-payment is not the only peculiarity of the firm. It sarily adopted, it is alleged, the profitable plan of never paying the odd cents, thus, for instance, if a girl makes \$3 20, \$3 30, \$3 50, \$3 70 or \$3 95 a month, she is only paid the even \$3. Ellon Haggarty, aged thirteen years, recently obtained a judgment against the firm of \$7, which has been appealed, and Bella Viedeman obtained a judgment for \$2, which was paid, with costs.

In the Second District Court, before Judge Clancey, the following girls have brought suit against the firm in Sarsh J. Paterson, aged sixteen years, for \$70, and Mary Burns, aged the years, for \$70, and Mary Burns, aged the years for \$720. The last mentioned girl was at work nearly four works for the sum mentioned Judgment was given against the firm in all three cases.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

WHY MOBRIS DOTLE BEAT HIS WIFE AND WILL-IAM HODERMAN LEFT HIS. orris Doyle, of No. 259 Tenth avenue, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Court, on the complaint of his wife Mary, he vobemently cried:-

"Judge, she hot me with the tea kittle twicat before

Mrs. Doyle would scarcely have turned the balance of a fifty pound scales, a smile of incredulity spread over His Honor's face, the more so as Mrs. Doyle's countenance was well marked with scars and brusses.

"Let me know how it happened," said the Court. Mrs. Doyle—"He came home drunk and without a word of provocation struck me and knocked me down. I have my marks to show for it."

"No doubt of it," said His Honor, "your face reminds me of Turner's picture of the Slave Ship. The longer you look at it the greater a mystery it becomes. Have you anything to effer in excuse for beating your wife?"

"She wanted to make my supper at ten o'clock at night, and I told her she couldn't do it, when, as I said before, she hot me with the kittle. Then I struck her."

"You're held in ball for trial at Special Sessions, Mr. Doyle, and when you get there I'll attend to your case."

Doyle, and when you get there I'll attend to your case."

The next case was that of William Roderman, a gas fiter, living at No. 60 Carmine street, charged by his wife Cassie with abandoning her. She said that he turned her out of the house on the night of the loth of November last. He claimed she left of her own accord. When he supplemented this statement with the information that he had always given her every cent he made working for Archer & Pancoast, she exciaimed:—

"Why, Judge, he didn't even pay the marriage fees."
Roderman said, "Why should I support her if she won't live with me and otherwise holds not to the sanctity of fier marriage "ow?"
"Prove it, prove it," said Mrs. Roderman, "Silence," said the Court. "This hasn't anything to do with the case. She's your wife until you get a divorce, and you'll have to pay her \$2 a week."

OUR CITY'S HEALTH.

REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF

There was not anything remarkable done at the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. A communication from Drs. Nagle and Day, of the Vital Statistics and Sanitary bureaus, in re-Day, of the Vital Statistics and Sanitary bureaus, in relation to the deaths of six infants since last August in the nursery or "lying in" establishment at No. 149 Charles street was not acted upon. A full account of the mysterious affair will be found in another column. The Board passed a resolution calling for the transmission of the following notice to parents whose children attend the public schools:—"You are required to keep your children from school during that time from the commencement of disease dutil the sick person has passed the stage of 'disquaamation' in measles and scarlet over and of desiccation in various and in diphtheria until the physician states that the sick person is free from the disease and until the room and clothing of said person have been dismicated."

The following is a synopsis of the weekly report of Dr. John T. Nagle, deputy register of records, to the Board of Health:—

During the week ending Saturday, Pebruary 3, 1877, there were 452 deaths reported as having occurred in this city, being an increase of 11 as compared with the number reported the preceding week and 114 loss than were reported during the corresponding week of the year 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending January 27 was 460, which is 62.4 below the average mortality for the corresponding week of the past five years and represents an annual death rate of 22.34 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,070,575.

The number of deaths for the week ending February 3, resulting from different diseases, were as follows:—Smallpox, 1; measles, 1; scartatina, 21; diphtheria, 15; nembranous croup, 8; whooping cough, 6; typhoid fever, 2; puerperal diseases, 8; darrhoad diseases, 7; eancer, 9; phthiss pulmonalis, 77; bronchitis, 24; pueumonia 49; beart diseases, 8; darrhoad diseases, 7; encer, 9; phthiss pulmonalis, 77; bronchitis, 24; pueumonia 49; beart diseases, 8; darrhoad diseases of the brain and nervous system, 46; Bright's diseases and nephits 19; deaths by sueede, 4; deaths by drowning, 1. Of lation to the deaths of six infants since last August in

MAKING BUSINESS OF PRAYER.

EARNEST APPEALS FOR GRACE BY MEN OF TER

The revival exercises going on in the John street Methodist Episcopal church are now under gratifying headway. The movement is under the direction of

attendance at that hour, among the number several ladies. The appearance of the congregation was respectable and revorent. Many features showed that there was inward trouble that required a soothing baim to aliay it. The exercises were led off by Brother H. Smith, of Broad street, banker, who gave out a bymn, the congregation joining in the singing. Then followed a prayer by the leader, and more hymn singing, with melodeon accompaniment. The reading of a chapter in the Bible followed, and its meaning was interpreted to the audience, "There is more loy in heaven over one sinner who repentesh," &c. The meeting was then declared open for business. Praying and speaking, under a five minute rule, followed. A good looking, under a five minute rule, followed. A good looking, under a five minute rule, followed. A good looking, under a good genteman, with black whiskers, interspersed with gray, was the first to offer prayer. It was of the usual revival sort, less the extravagance of language common to such efforts.

An elderly gentleman, with a high, intellectual looking forchead, with a backgreene of silver gray, declared that the devil had been claiming him for a long time, but he had finally obliged Satan to take a back seat. He was now going to work in carpest for the Lord—to make a business of the work of grace, there who ead if others would lollow his brother's example and make a business of the work of grace, there would not be room enough around the altar to accommodate those who would seek the waters of salvation.

Several bretteron expressed contrition. One, with a nicety trimmed black beard, averred that some of his friends who had seen him walking about the streets only a few days ago would scarcety credit their oyes if they could see him here alding this holy work. He was now, thank God, idly promenading Broadway, but he was here trending the highway of nollness, for wright here is the pathway of holimess. He wished others could read the same place at him here along that now possessed him.

Another elderly

MISSIONARY EFFORTS.

copal Free Church of St. Ambrose, corner Prince and Thompson streets (the only one in the Eighth ward), on Sunday evening, and will be continued until Friday. It is to be conducted by the Rev. J. E. Johnson the first five nights and closed on Friday evening by the first five nights and closed on Friday evening by the Very Rev. Dr. Seymour. Its object is to awaken more lively interest in this church and bring together many of its former members. The Rev. G. D. Gunn is its present rector, being the fourth since the death of the Rev. F. Sill labout two years since), who purchased the property for the parish for about \$16,000 (its value being at least \$40,000), paying for the same with a mortgage to that amount. This church is situated in a densely populated out poor neighborhood, consequently the yearly interest of this sum is seriously left in carrying on the work.

During the two years named, however, a new vestry room has been built, a schoolroom made and the debt reduced at a cost of some \$2,000.

A MINISTER ORDAINED.

A large congregation gathered last night in the Fiftsthird street Baptist church to witness the ordination of Mr. Melanction C. Lockwood, a former member of the church. The services were opened with praver by the Rev. Dr. Osborne. Then tollowed the sermon o Dr. Armitage, which was alled with words of encouragement for the new minister. The ritual of the ordination services was performed, after which the hand of fellowship was extended to the new candidate, the charge to him on entering upon his duties was read and Mr. Lockwood was duly proclaimed a minister of the Baptist Church. The recipient of this honor is a young man, twenty-four years of age, of stout build and rather above the medium height. He has been brought up in this city, and was formerly a membor of the congregation of the Pifty-third street church, but the building is now occupied by the Grace Haptist church. Dr. J. S. Kennard, the paster of the latter church, was unable to be present at the services listinght. There were, however, present, besides those already mentioned, Drs. J. S. Elder, of the Madison avenue church; Dr. W. P. Clapp, chairman of the Council, who decreed Mr. Lockwood's ordination, and many others. Dr. Armitage, which was filled with words of

HOOKS AND EYES.

DANGER PEDESTRIANS MAY AT ANY TIME EN

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Woltman on the body of John Henkel, who died from the effects of injuries received on December 16 from a meat be suspended in trent of Freuerick Pfluger's grocery store, at the corner of Sixth street and Second avenue From the evidence it appears that Henkel, who was a soner, industrious man, was hurrying home on the night of the accident, which was a dark, gusty one, when, as he passed beneath a cross piece in front of the store, he was struck in the eye by a hook auspended therefrom. Br. Krause was called to attend him, and found that the fron point had penetrated the eye and reached the brain. After lingering is great pain, with occasional intervals of reliaf, Henkel expired on Monday. The hooks, which were of galvanized fron, each having five or six prouga, were attached by a rope to the awning frame, and remained suspended there until yesterday, when the proprietor of the place, alarmed by the report of Henkel's Geath, had them removed. The jury's verduct was that "John Henkel came to his death from injuries received by being caught by a hook in front of the grocery store, corner of Sixth street and second avenue, on the 16th of last December, from which he died February 5, and we causure Frederick Pfluger, the owner of said store, for allowing hooks to hang in front of it, and we also recommend that the attention of the proper authorities be called to the fact that the same evil exists in other places, and that the hanging of hooks in front of stores over the sidewalk be prohibited." From the evidence it appears that Henkel, who was a

THE VAN KIRK SUICIDE.

An inquest on the body of Garritt C. Van Kirk, who committed suicide at No. 59 Prospect place, revealed that he has been at intervals subject to fits of melancholy, during which he has spoken of taking his life. On the night of the occurrence he went to the minstrels with his brother-in-law, Gideon C. McDowell, and, according to the latter's testimony, was in good spirits when they reached home. Both slept in the same bed, and toward morning McDowell was aroused by the discharge of a pistol, and, starting up, found Van Kirk lying beside him, breathing hard.

"What is the matter?" McDowell acked.

"I have shot mysell, Gid," returned the other.

"Shot yourself? Good God, why did you do that?"

"Oh, I could stand it no longer," was the answer, and when McDowell arose and drew back the clothes he found that Van Kirk was covered with blood from a wound in the abdomen. Ald was summoned, out the unfortunate man was dead before it could be of any, service to him.

Lydia A. Taylor, who keeps the boarding house where the suicide was committed, stated that Garritt had spoken to her often about killing himself and had strange periods of melancholy for which no one could account. enoly, during which he has spoken of taking his life

account.
The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the

THE ICEPICK SUICIDE

An inquiry was made yesterday into the cause of the death of John Seeger, of No. 498 Ninth avenue. His stepdaughter testified to having left him on the night of his death apparently in the enjoyment of good

health and spirits; but on going to her room she was alarmed by the sound of some one falling in the store below, and a moment after the cries of her mother summoned her to a corner near the counter, where Seeger was lying with his head in her mother's lap and the blood tricking from a wound in his leit breast. By his side lay an respick covered with blood.

Mrs. Seeger stated that her busband had gone into the store to attend to something prior to retiring for the night. She was in an adjoining room awaiting him when she heard the scales rattle as if he had stumbled over them. Picking up a lamp she burried into the place just as Seeger stumbled backward and fell at her feet. She fancied he had only ininted at first, and calling for her daughter she put her hand upon his heart to feel if it was beating. The handle of the feeling her sheek directed for aid and drew out the weapon from the wound. A doctor was sent for at once, but the pick had reached Seeger's heart and his death was instantaneous.

Dr. Donnelly, whe was called in, found the two shirts of the deceased unbuttoned and drawn back. The wound was underneath, but they were unpunc-

sured.

The jury rendered a verdict of suicide by a stab in the least with an icepick.